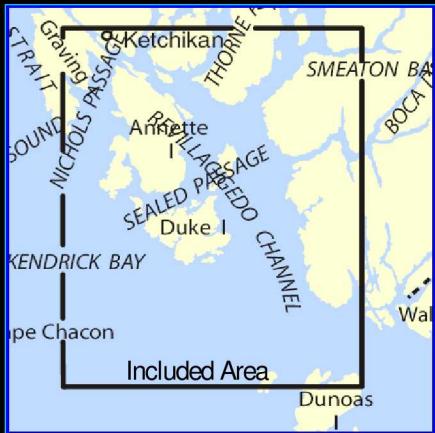


BookletChartTM

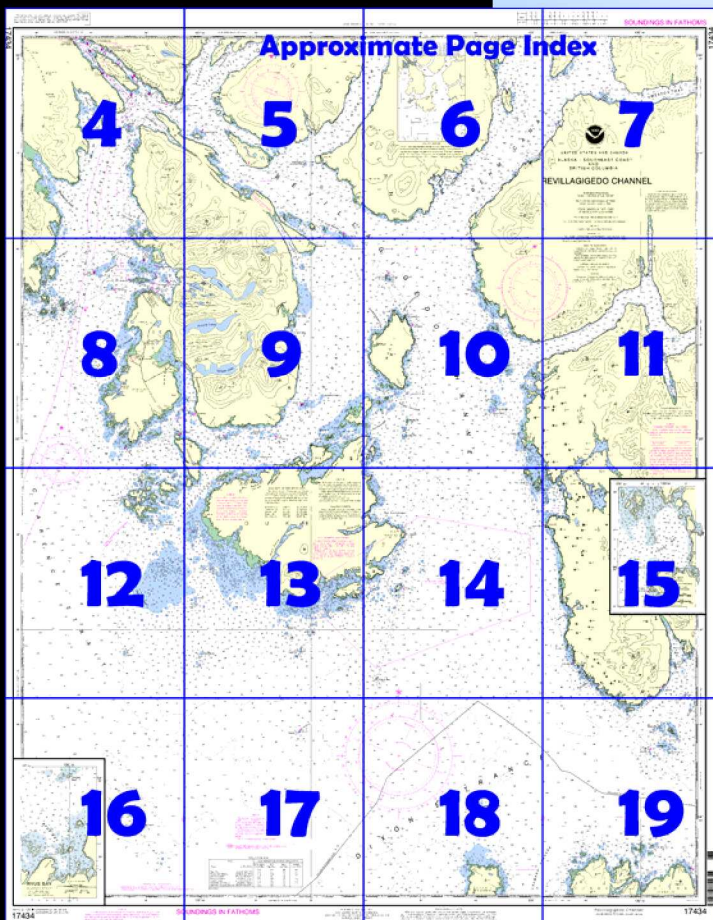
Revillagigedo Channel

(NOAA Chart 17434)

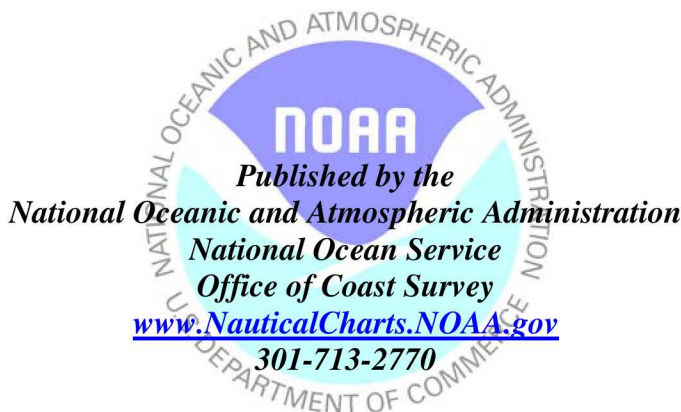


A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ✓ Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- ✓ Print at home for free
- ✓ Convenient size
- ✓ Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- ✓ United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- ✓ Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



Home Edition (not for sale)



What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 8, Chapter 4 & 5 excerpts]

- (45) **Duke Island**, on the N side of Dixon Entrance between Clarence Strait and Revillagigedo Channel, is low and heavily wooded, and shows numerous round-topped hills. **Mount Lazaro** at its S end is a broad-topped mountain and the only part of the island visible for over 25 miles.
- (46) **Judd Harbor**, on the S shore of Duke Island, is N of the E end of **Kelp Island**.
- (49) **Kelp Island Anchorage**, a bight in the E end of Kelp Island, offers fair shelter for

small boats.

- (51) **East Island**, marked by a light on its E side, is a small island, 2.5 miles S of **Duke Point**, the easternmost point of Duke Island.
- (52) **Hassler Reef** is an extensive shoal area with depths of 3¼ to 10 fathoms (5.9 to 18.3 m) about 7.8 miles W of Mount Lazaro.
- (54) **West Rock**, 12 feet (3.7 m) high, is 6.3 miles SW of Mount Lazaro.

(55) **Club Rocks**, two in number, bare, and surrounded by reefs and kelp, are about 4.4 miles S of Mount Lazaro; the N rock is 40 feet (12.2 m) high, and the S rock is 35 feet (10.7 m) high. **Yellow Rocks**, two in number, yellowish in color, and surrounded by kelp, are about 7.3 miles SE of Mount Lazaro.

(57) **Barren Island** is a bare rock 30 feet (9.1 m) high, about 8.5 miles S of Mount Lazaro.

(143) **Boat Harbor**, about 2.7 miles NW of **Cape Fox** (54°46.2'N., 130°50.0'W.), is a small cove forming a poor shelter for boats.

(144) **Tree Point Light**, 86 feet (26 m) above the water, is shown from a 66-foot (20 m) white square tower on a building on Tree Point, 4 miles NW of Cape Fox.

(161) **White Reef** is an extensive white, shell-covered reef, mostly covered at high water, about 2 to 3 miles NNE of Black Rock in the entrance to Boca de Quadra.

(162) **Kah Shakes Cove**, a bight about 2 miles SE of the entrance to Boca de Quadra, is a good anchorage for small craft.

(163) **Bullhead (Bull Head) Cove**, about 0.5 mile N of Kah Shakes Cove, affords anchorage, but requires local knowledge to enter.

(165) **Kah Shakes Point**, on the S side of the entrance to Boca de Quadra, is the termination of a low, broad, wooded peninsula. **South Quadra Mountain** is the highest point on the ridge.

(166) **Ray Anchorage**, a bight in the E side of Duke Island, affords shelter from S winds, but the bottom is hard and the anchorage is open NE.

(167) **Morse Cove**, entered at the SW end of Ray Anchorage, is a landlocked harbor with varying depths and mud bottom.

(168) **Reef Harbor** is the indentation between **Duck Islands**, the reefs on the E, and the shore of Duke Island, S of **Grave Point**, the N extremity of the island. It has depths of 24 to 26 fathoms (44 to 48 m), mud bottom, but the swinging room is scant for the scope of chain required by this depth.

(171) **Danger Passage**, between Cat and Mary Islands, is about 350 yards (320 m) wide between the 3-fathom (5.5 m) curves and suitable only for small craft.

(177) **Boca de Quadra** has its entrance on the E side of Revillagigedo Channel between Kah Shakes Point and **Quadra Point**, about 6 miles E of Mary Island Light.

(180) **Orca Point** is on the E side of the inlet about 6 miles from the entrance.

(181) **Weasel Cove** indents the N shore about 7 miles from Kah Shakes Point, and affords anchorage in 17 to 19 fathoms (31 to 35 m), mud bottom, about 0.5 mile above the E point at the entrance.

(182) **Badger Bay**, separated from Weasel Cove by a promontory, has 14 to 30 fathoms (26 to 55 m) throughout its length, and there is a small flat at its head.

(183) **Kestrel Island**, a small rocky islet close to the E shore, is about 1.5 miles SE of Orca Point. **Kite Island**, low and wooded, is in the middle of the inlet about 2.5 miles SE of Orca Point.

(184) **Vixen Bay**, entered SW of Kite Island, affords anchorage at the head about 2 miles above the entrance. In entering, the main channel is W of **Gannet Island**. **Raven Island** is close to the E shore, 1.3 miles from Gannet Island. Rocks, visible and submerged at various stages of the tide, are S of and near Raven Island.

(312) **Behm Canal** borders the E, N, and W sides of Revillagigedo Island; its E entrance, between **Point Sykes** and **Point Alava**, is about 5.7 miles NNE of Mary Island Light.

(317) **Narrow Pass** is W of **Rudyerd Island**, on the W side of Behm Canal 8 miles above Point Alava.

(107) **Sealed Passage** is an approach to Felice Strait from Clarence Strait and is between Duke Island on the E and Percy Islands and Hotspur Island on the W. On the SE side of the S end of the passage about 5.2 miles SW of **Point White**, the W extremity of Duke Island, there are numerous rocks, submerged and awash, of which Hassler Reef and the **Bee Rocks** are the outermost.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Jul. 2/05
Corrected through LNM Jun. 21/05

NOTE B
Unexploded ordnance has been reported approximately 1 nautical mile southwest of Pt White, Duke Island, at depths of 0 to 35 ft. Care should be exercised by all mariners while in this vicinity. For more information contact the Commanding Officer, MSO Juneau, 17th Coast Guard District, Juneau, Alaska.

HEIGHTS
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:80,000 at Lat. 55°20'
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER


WARNING
The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

HORIZONTAL DATUM
The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 1.220" southward and 6.049" westward to agree with this chart.

For Symbols and Abbreviations see chart No. 1

LOCAL MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE
Extreme magnetic disturbances exist southeast of Duke Island. The Magnetic compass should not be relied upon within the area outlined in magenta.
Differences of as much as 17½° from the normal variation have also been observed in the vicinity of latitude 54°56.0'N., longitude 131°35.5'W.

POLLUTION REPORTS
Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

CAUTION
SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES
Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:

Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.
Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

RADAR REFLECTORS
Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.


CAUTION
Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.
Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.
Station positions are shown thus:
○ (Accurate location) ◌ (Approximate location)

AIDS TO NAVIGATION
Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.
See Canadian List of Lights, Buoys and Fog Signals for information not included in the U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION
Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 8 for important supplemental information.

NOTE A
Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 8. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 17th Coast Guard District in Juneau, Alaska, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Anchorage, Alaska.
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

CAUTION
Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

 Vessel Traffic Services calling-in-point with numbers; arrow indicates direction of vessel movement.

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

SOURCE DIAGRAM
The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

AUTHORITIES
Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the U.S. Coast Guard and Canadian Hydrographic Service.

CAUTION
This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Director, Coast and Geodetic Survey (N/CG22), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910 - 3233.

COLREGS, 80.1705 (see note A)
International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS
NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, <http://NauticalCharts.gov>, help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, <http://OceanGrafix.com>, or help@OceanGrafix.com.

TIDAL INFORMATION					
Place		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
Name	(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
		feet	feet	feet	feet
Cape Fox	(54°46'N/130°51'W)	14.6	13.7	1.3	-4.5
Morse Cove, Duke Is.	(54°55'N/131°15'W)	14.8	13.9	1.5	-4.5
Boca de Quadra	(55°07'N/130°48'W)	15.0	14.1	1.4	-4.5
Mary I. Anchorage	(55°06'N/131°12'W)	15.4	14.5	1.5	-4.5
Hassler Harbor	(55°13'N/131°26'W)	15.5	14.6	1.5	-5.0
Metlakatla, Port Chester	(55°08'N/131°34'W)	14.7	13.8	1.5	-4.5
Ketchikan, Tongass Narrows	(55°20'N/131°38'W)	15.4	14.5	1.6	----

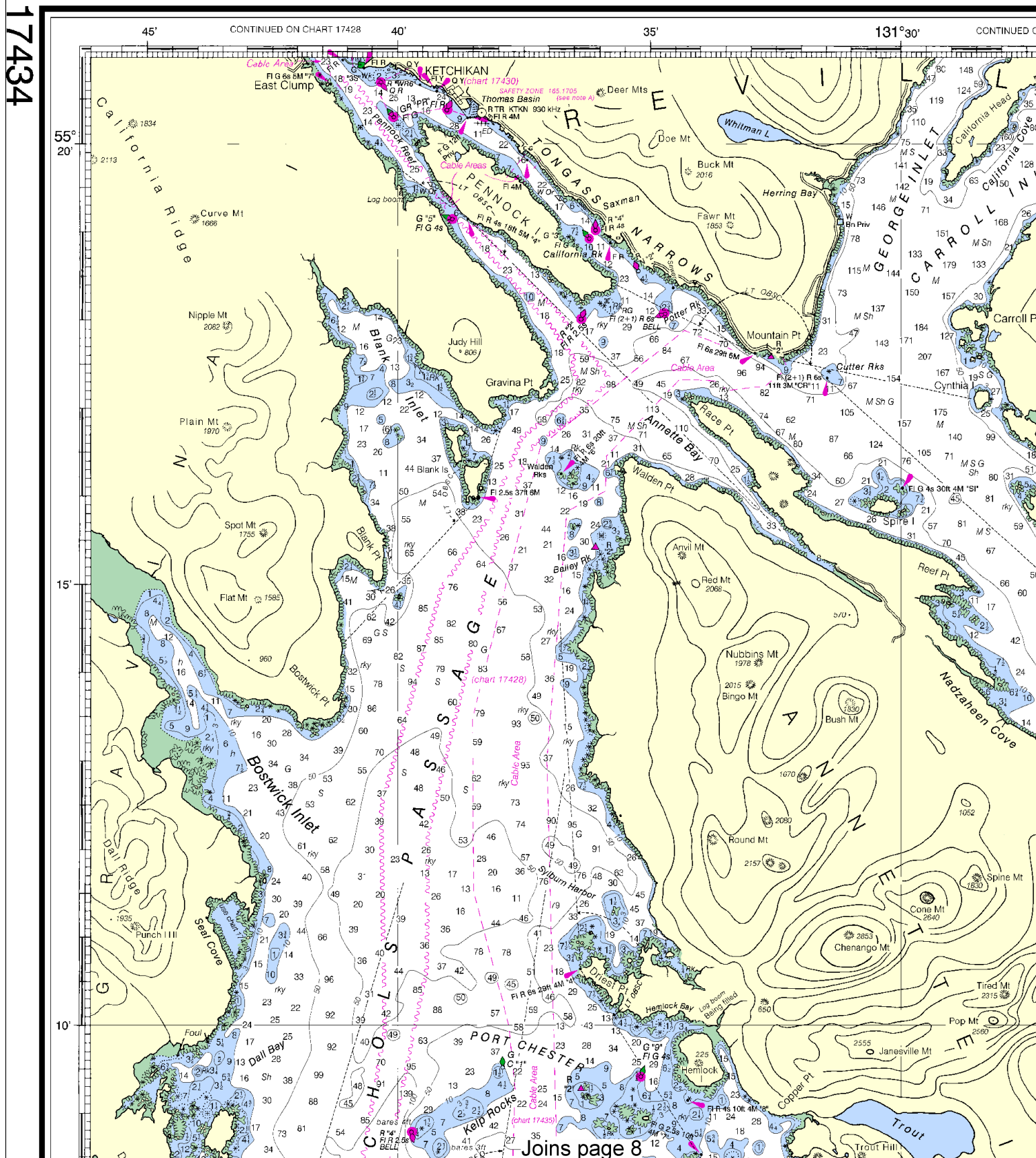
(Feb 2004)

(Feb 2004)

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Director, Coast and Geodetic Survey (NCG22), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3233.

17434

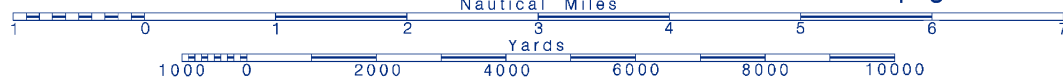
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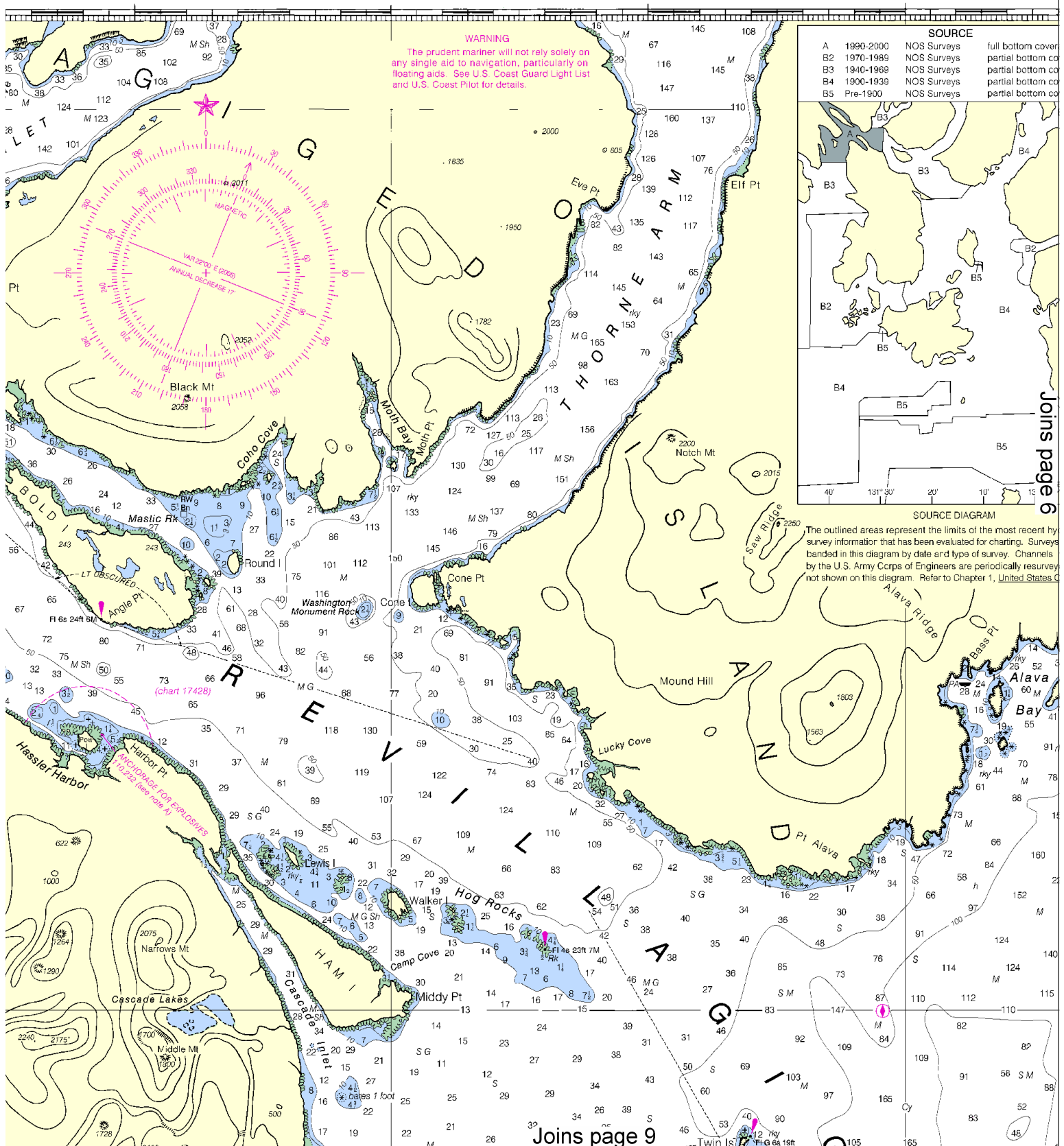


Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:80,000

See Note on page 5.





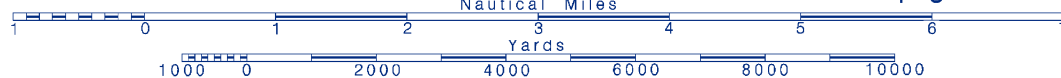
This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale. The new scale is 1:106667. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

6



~~SCALE 1:80,000~~
Nautical Miles

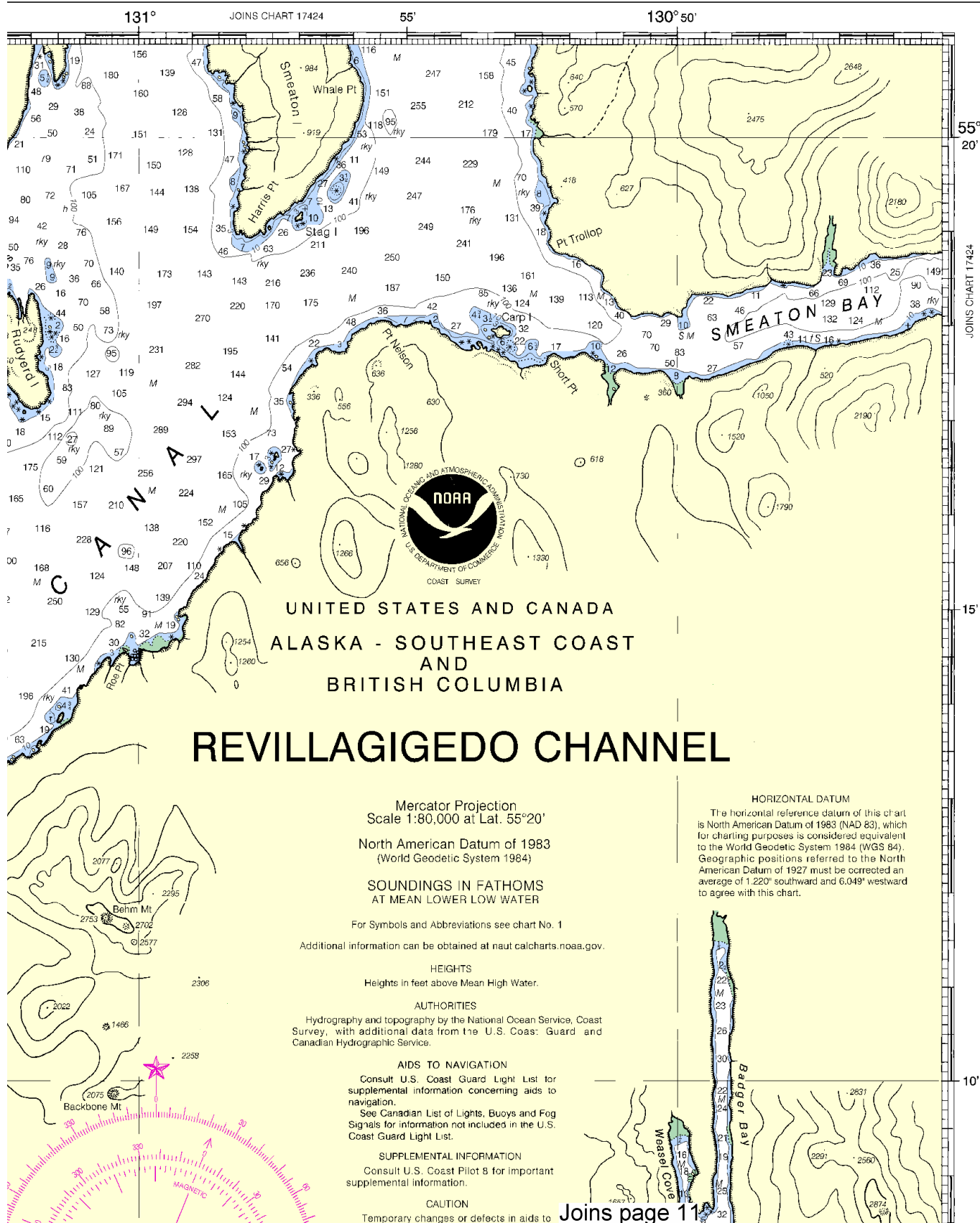
See Note on page 5.



FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
FEET	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102
METERS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

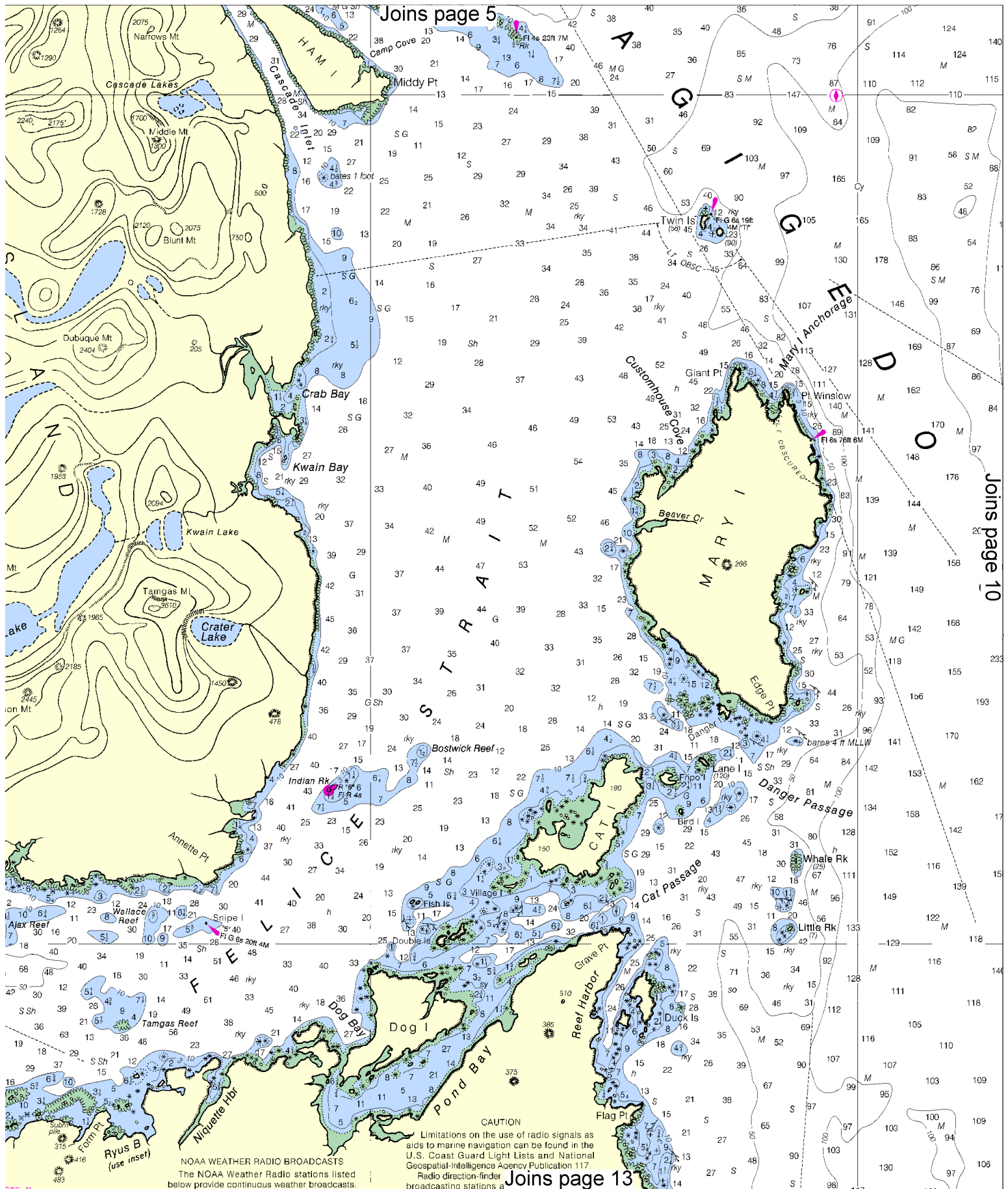
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

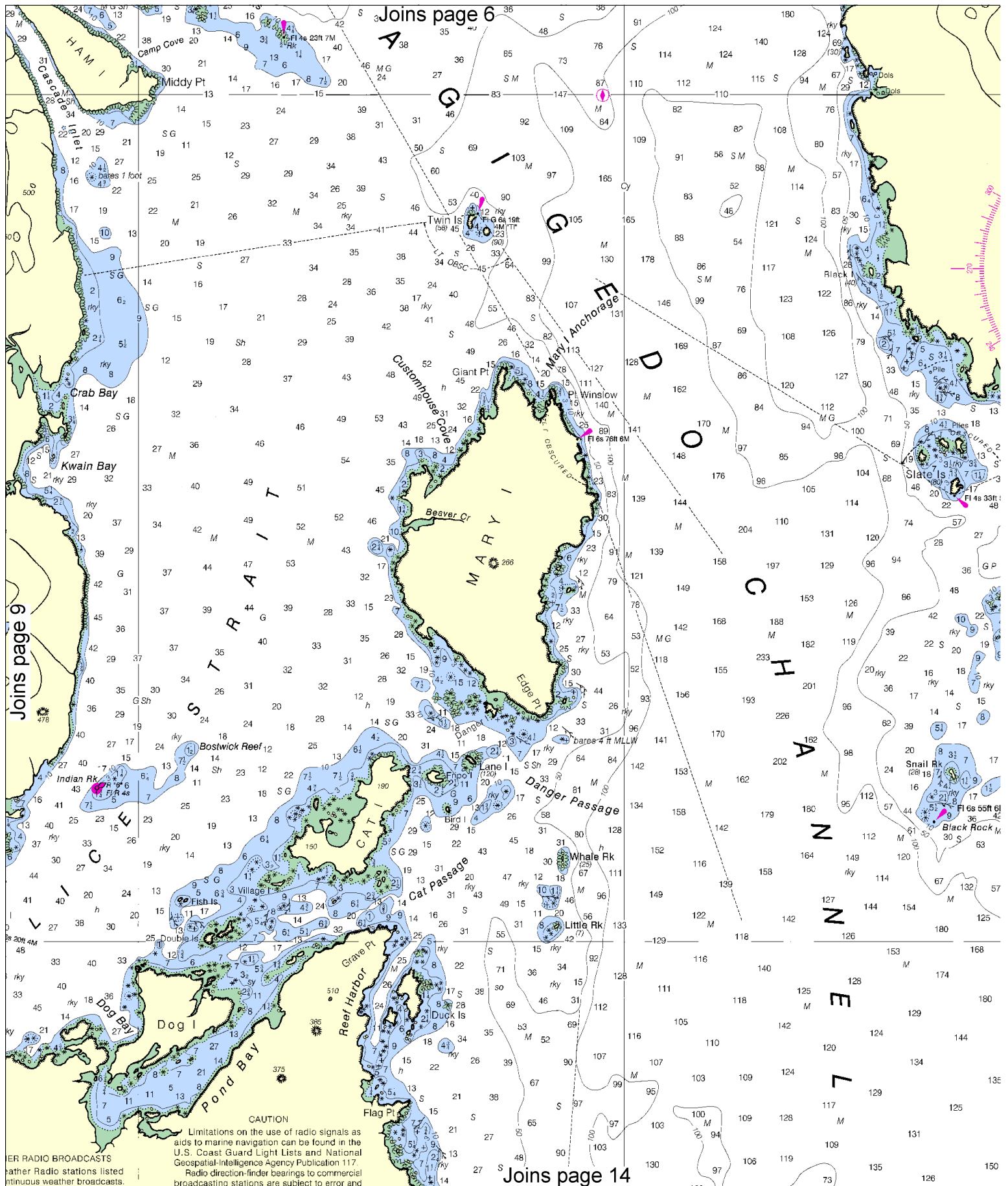
17434



This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0710 2/16/2010,
NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0910 2/27/2010,
Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: 0909 9/25/2009.

7





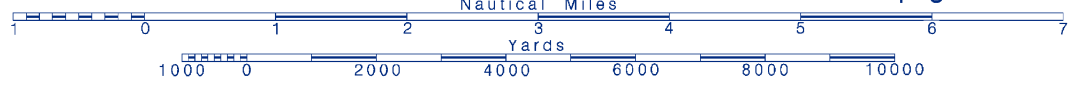
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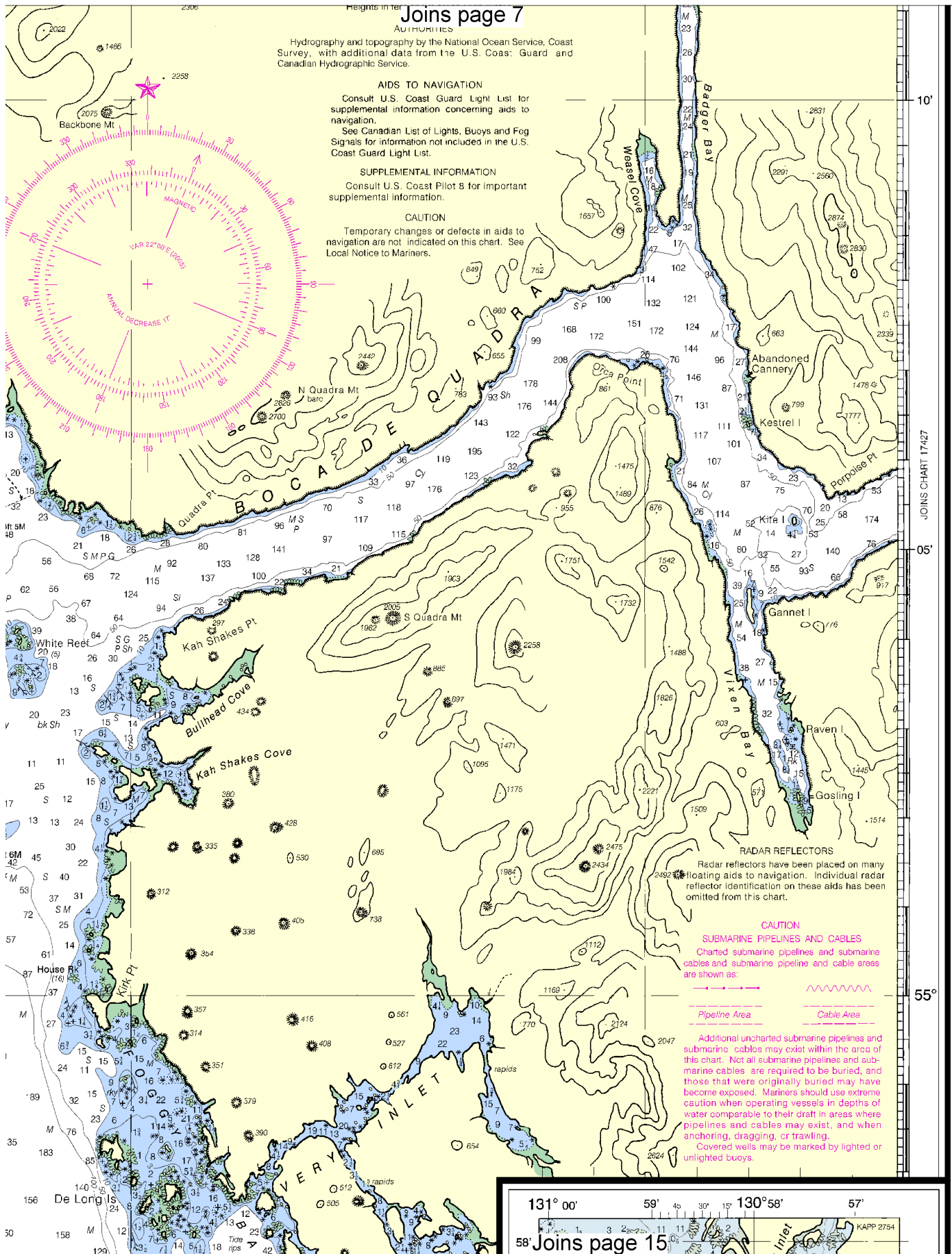


Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:80,000

See Note on page 5.





Joins page 7

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the U.S. Coast Guard and Canadian Hydrographic Service.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION
Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.
See Canadian List of Lights, Buoys and Fog Signals for information not included in the U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

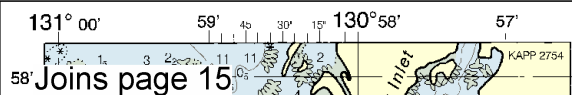
SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION
Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 8 for important supplemental information.

CAUTION
Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

RADAR REFLECTORS
Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

CAUTION
SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES
Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:
Pipeline Area Cable Area

Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling. Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.



10'
05'
55'

Joins page 15

Joins page 8

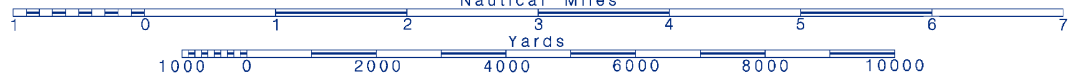
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Joins page 16

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SCALE 1:80,000
Nautical Miles

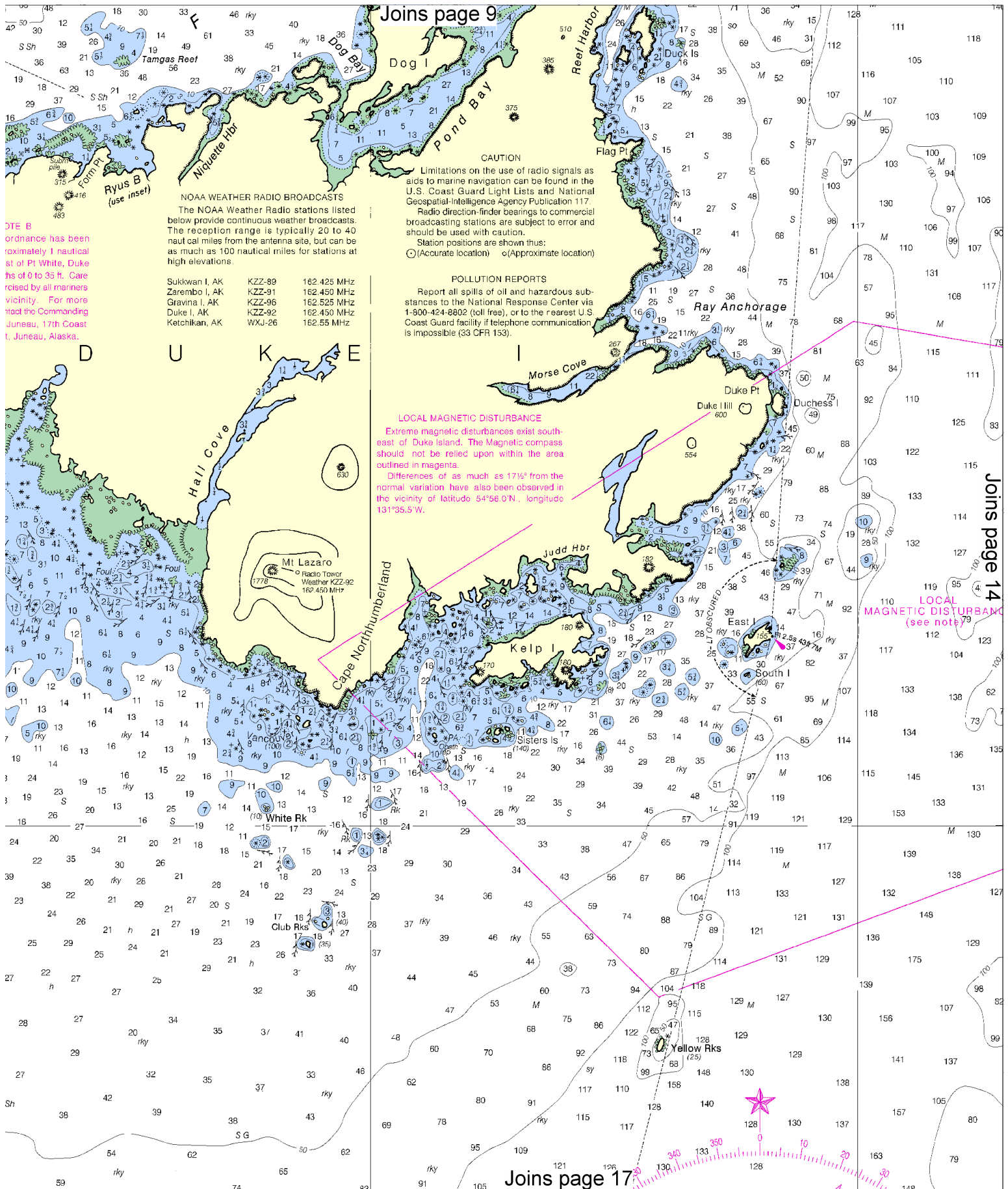
See Note on page 5.



12



CONTINUED ON CHART 17420



DTE B
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Juneau, 17th Coast
t, Juneau, Alaska.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS
The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

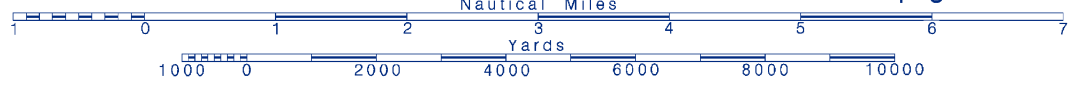
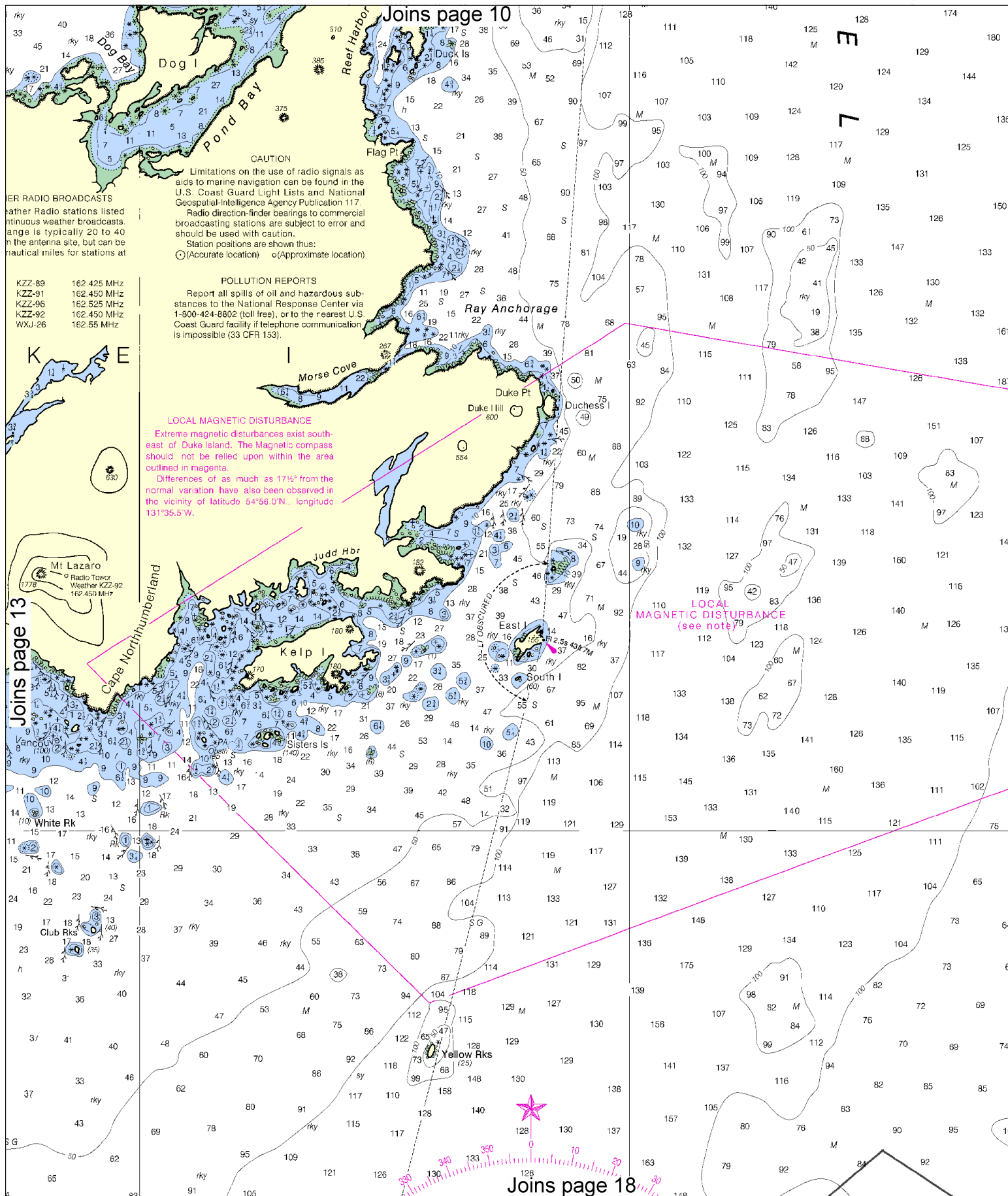
Sukkwani I, AK	KZZ-89	162.425 MHz
Zarembo I, AK	KZZ-91	162.450 MHz
Gravina I, AK	KZZ-96	162.525 MHz
Duke I, AK	KZZ-92	162.450 MHz
Ketchikan, AK	WXJ-26	162.55 MHz

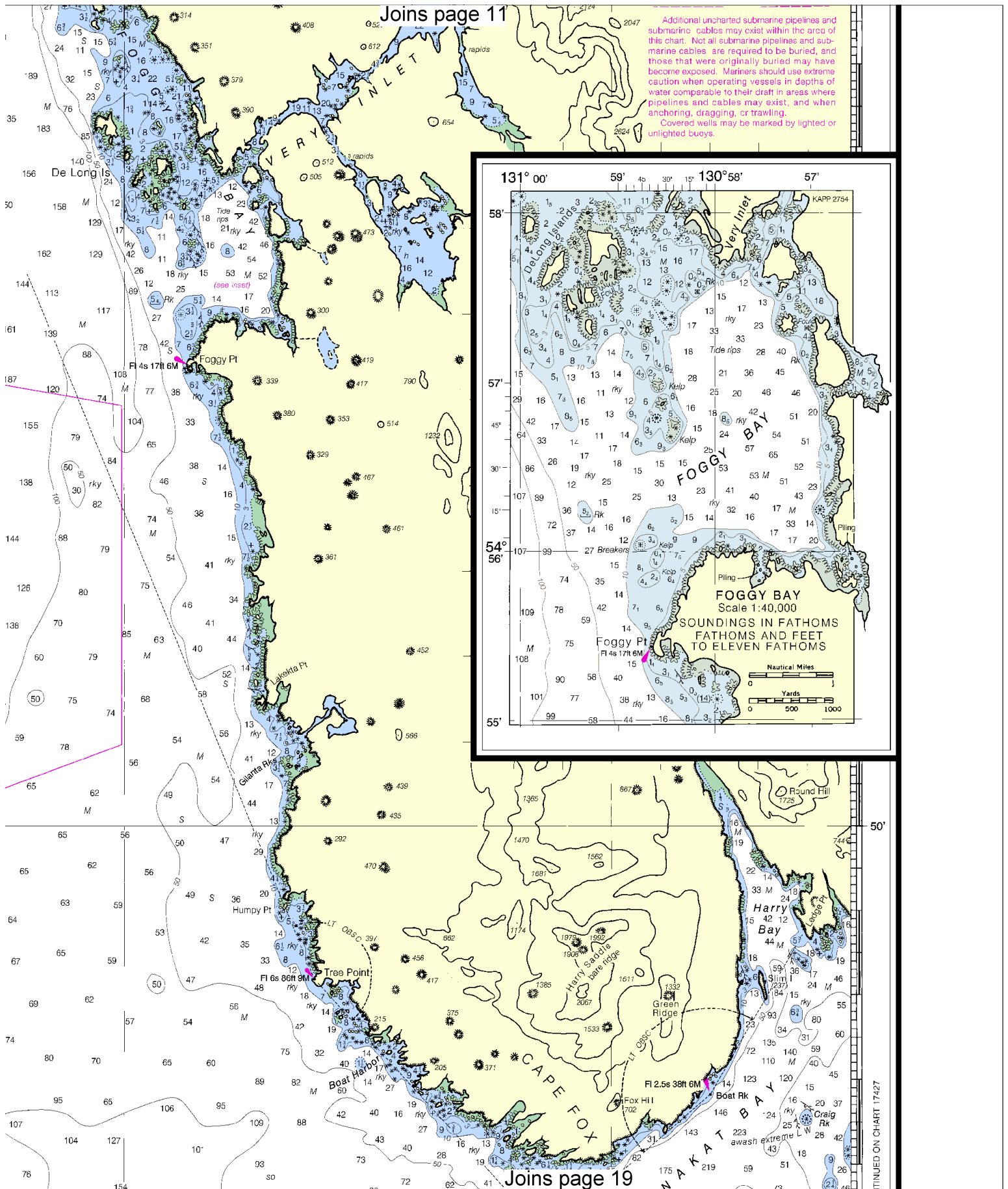
CAUTION
Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117. Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.
Station positions are shown thus:
○ (Accurate location) ◐ (Approximate location)

POLLUTION REPORTS
Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

LOCAL MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE
Extreme magnetic disturbances exist south-east of Duke Island. The Magnetic compass should not be relied upon within the area outlined in magenta.
Differences of as much as 17½° from the normal variation have also been observed in the vicinity of latitude 54°56.0'N., longitude 131°35.5'W.

LOCAL MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE
(see note)





Joins page 11

Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling. Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

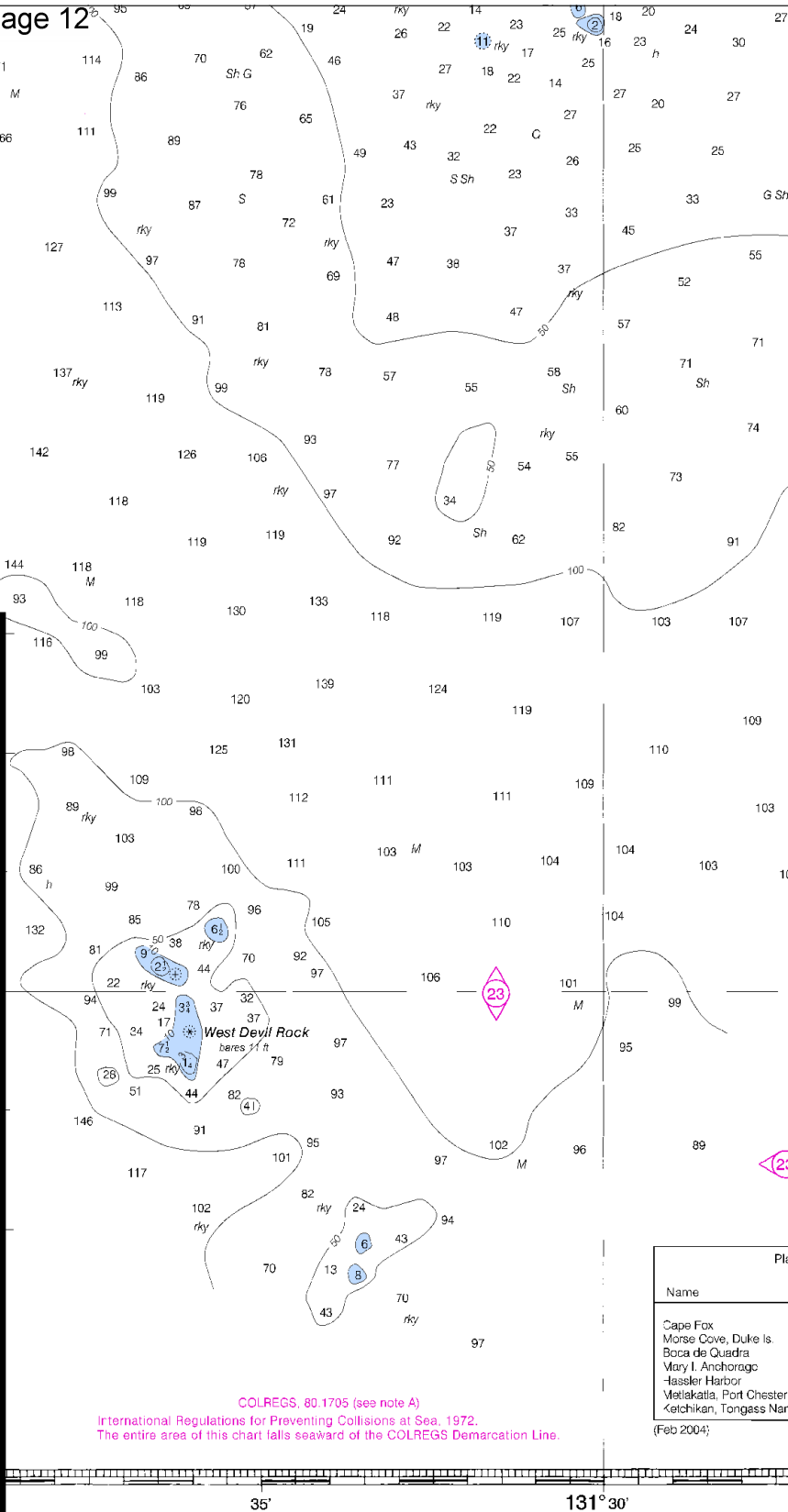
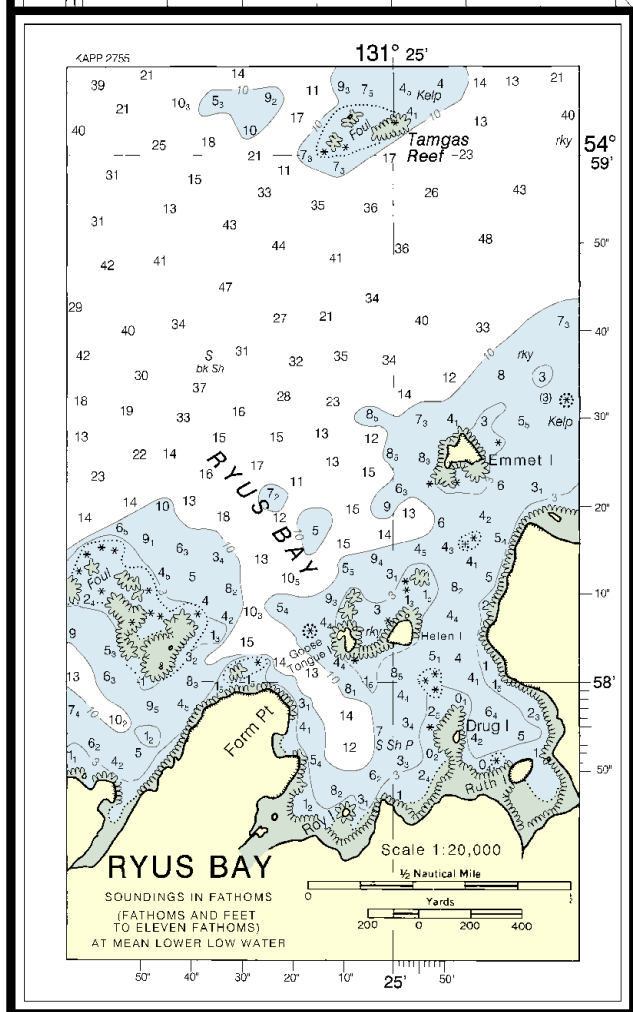
Joins page 19

CONTINUED ON CHART 17427

Joins page 12

CONTINUED ON CHART 17420

45°



Name
Cape Fox
Morse Cove, Duke Is.
Boca de Quadra
Mary I. Anchorage
Hassler Harbor
Metlakatla, Port Chester
Ketchikan, Tongass Nar

(Feb 2004)

COLREGS, 80.1705 (see note A)
International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

13th Ed., Jul. / 05 ■ Corrected through NM Jul. 2/05
Corrected through LNM Jun. 21/05

17434

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

SOUNDINGS IN F

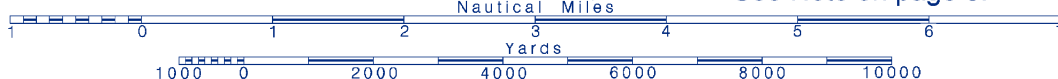
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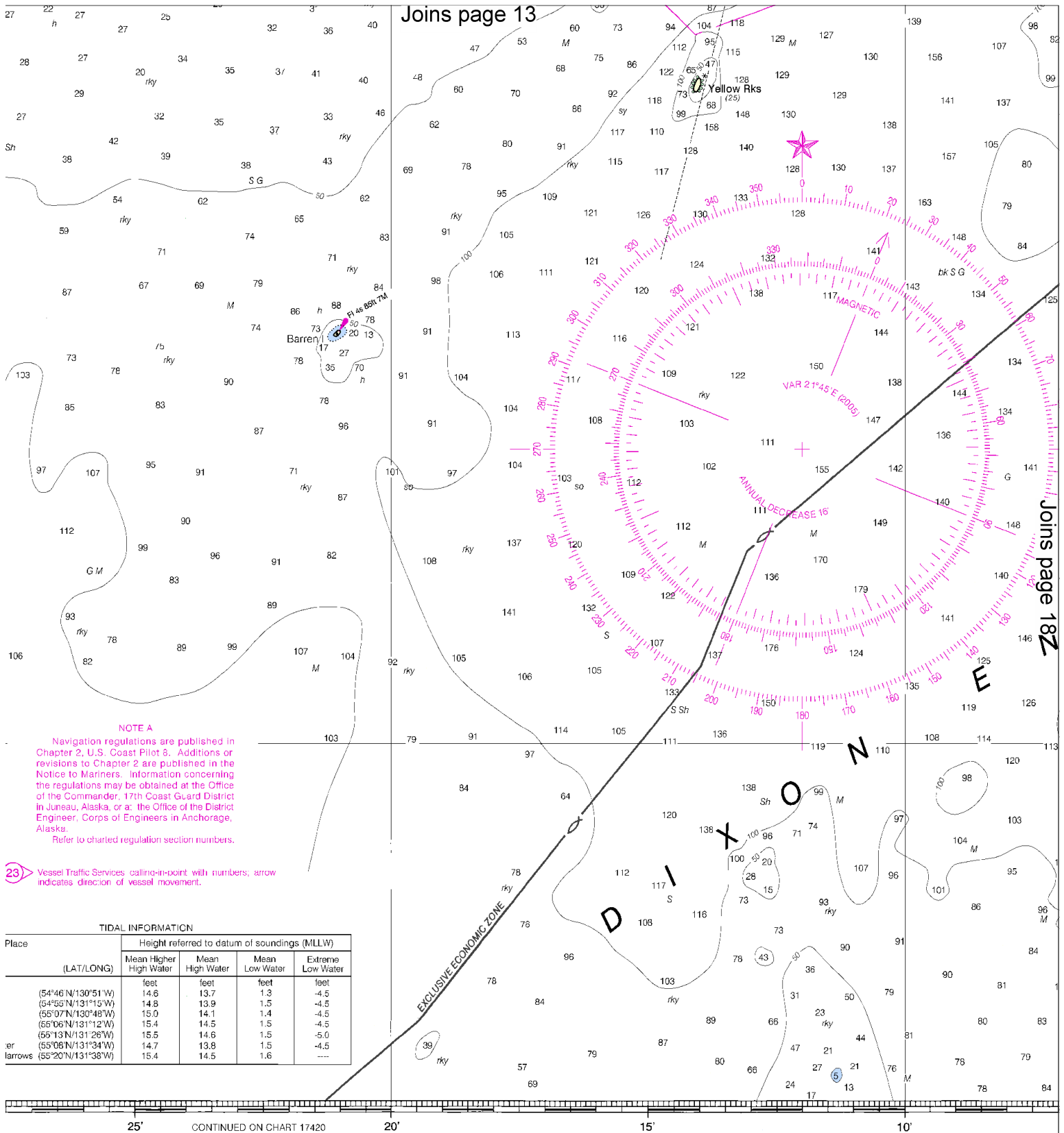


Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:80,000

See Note on page 5.





NOTE A

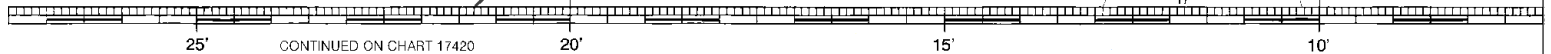
Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 8. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 17th Coast Guard District in Juneau, Alaska, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Anchorage, Alaska.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

23 Vessel Traffic Services calling-in-point with numbers; arrow indicates direction of vessel movement.

TIDAL INFORMATION

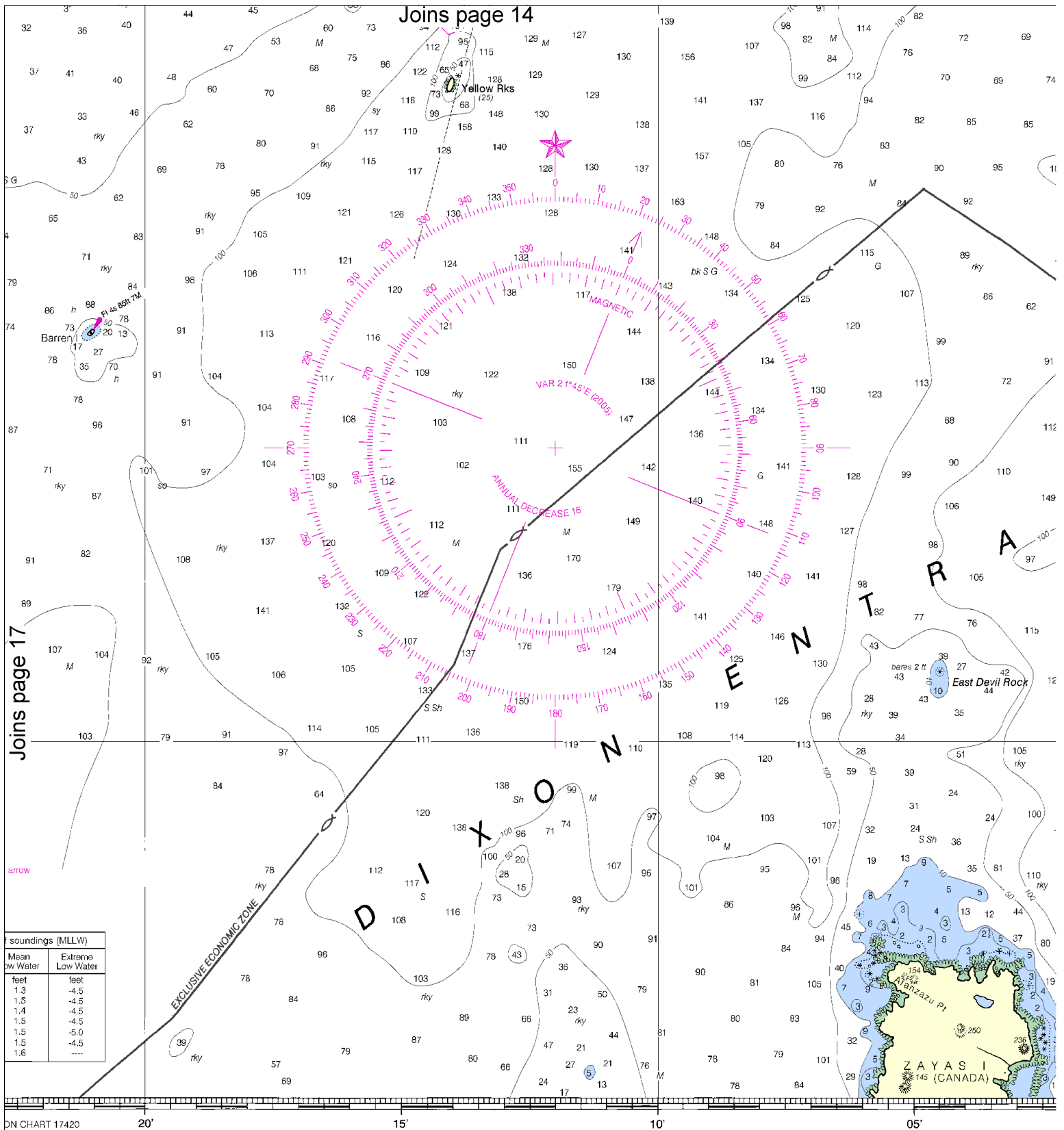
Place (LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
(54°46'N/130°51'W)	14.6	13.7	1.3	-4.5
(54°55'N/131°15'W)	14.8	13.9	1.5	-4.5
(55°07'N/130°48'W)	15.0	14.1	1.4	-4.5
(55°06'N/131°12'W)	15.4	14.5	1.5	-4.5
(55°13'N/131°26'W)	15.5	14.6	1.5	-5.0
er (55°06'N/131°34'W)	14.7	13.8	1.5	-4.5
larrows (55°20'N/131°38'W)	15.4	14.5	1.6	----



FATHOMS

Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

PRINT-ON-DEMAND
NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart up and critical corrections. Charts are printed when order Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1 help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix at 1-8 help@OceanGrafix.com.

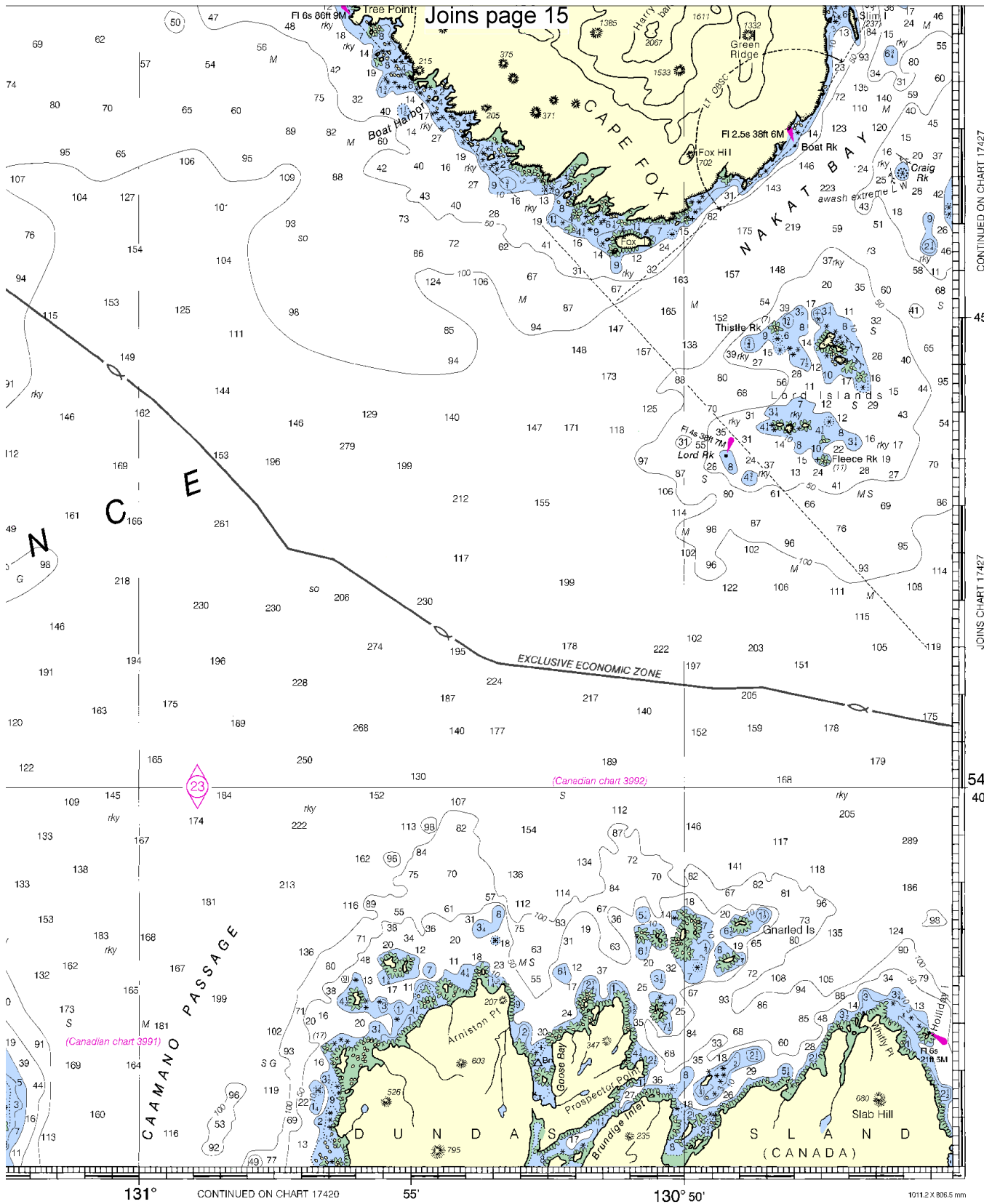


Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4883, <http://NauticalCharts.gov>, help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, <http://OceanGrafix.com>, or help@OceanGrafix.com.





CONTINUED ON CHART 17427

JOINS CHART 17427

54° 40'



ED. NO. 13



NSN 7642014011397
NGA REFERENCE NO. 17BC017434

Revillagigedo Channel
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:80,000

17434

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.

Coast Guard Search & Rescue (Pacific Coord) – 510-437-3700

Coast Guard Search & Rescue (RCC Juneau) – 907-463-2000

Canadian Coast Guard (RCC) – 250-363-2995

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENC[®]) – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNC[™]) – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official BookletCharts[™] – BookletCharts[™] are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts[™] – PocketCharts[™] are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot[®] – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to <http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm>.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.

